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# Damping Characterization of Carbon Nanotube/Epoxy Composites

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**Key Words :** Carbon Nanotube ( ), Composites ( ), Damping ( ), Continuum Mechanics ( ), Interfacial Friction ( )

## Abstract

This study intends to provide the analytical and experimental damping characterization of carbon nanotube/epoxy composites. A constitutive model based on continuum mechanics is employed to describe epoxy and the perfectly bonded and partially bonded nanotubes. An interfacial stick-slip between the nanotubes and epoxy is considered to characterize the damping of the composites. For experimental estimation, beam-type specimens are prepared with a variation of nanotube concentration from 0.5% to 2% in weight. An ultrasonic agitation method is employed for enhancing the nanotube dispersion within epoxy. Damping of the composites is characterized in terms of the strain and the nanotube concentration. Results show that the nanotube concentration significantly affects the damping characteristics of the nanocomposites. A good correlation is found between the analytical prediction based on the stick-slip and the experimental measurements.

1.

(8, 9, 11-13)

(carbon nanotube: CNT)가

가 CNT

(1-7)

가

가

가

, CNT 가

가

(8)

(14,15)

CNT 가 가

CNT

CNT

가

가

(9, 10)

가

CNT

(dispersion), CNT

CNT 가

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2.

CNT

(molecular dynamics)

(16)

(atomic force

(17)

microscope)

Stick-Slip

CNT

가 Fig. 1

(18)

(unit

cell)

CNT

CNT

(2)-(4) CNT

가

가

CNT

가

$$= 2 \left( - \right)$$

(1)

CNT

CNT

가

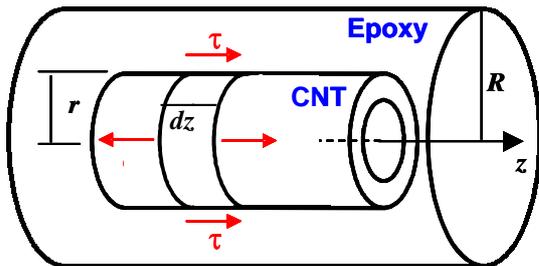
$$\frac{\sigma(z)}{2} = -\tau(z) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{r}$$

(2)

가 CNT

(19)

Cox



ig A schematic of a unit cell

$$\tau(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \sigma(z) - \sigma(z+dz) \right\} \quad (3)$$

CNT , CNT 가  
CNT 가

CNT

$$= \frac{2\pi}{r} \quad (4)$$

$$\tau(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma(z) - \sigma(z+dz)}{dz} \right) \cdot \frac{\beta \left( \frac{2\pi}{r} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta}{2} \right)} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\beta \left( \frac{2\pi}{r} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta}{2} \right)} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\beta \equiv \left( \frac{2\pi}{r} \right)^2$$

CNT

Fig. 2

CNT

(τ)

CNT

가

CNT (5)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\tau(z)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \int_0^z \frac{\beta \left( \frac{2\pi}{r} \right)}{\left( \frac{\beta}{2} \right)} dz}} \quad (7)$$

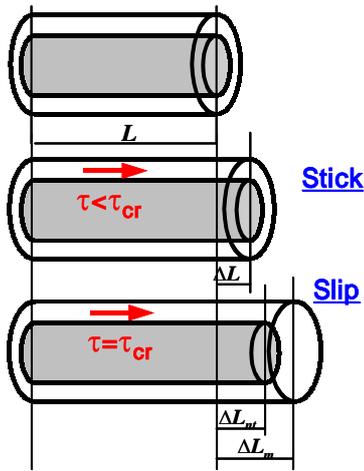


Fig. 3 Stick-slip behavior

Stick-Slip

$$\eta = \frac{\tau \cdot 2\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot (\epsilon - \epsilon_c)}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \epsilon^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \epsilon_c^2} \quad (8)$$

3.

3.1 CNT/

CNT

(Ultrasonic agitation) (20)

가

Epoxy9450 (75 parts)

(25 parts)

가 (ii)

. CNT AP-grade Single-Walled Nanotube (1.4 nm, 50-70%)

CNT

Surfactant (Polyoxyethylene 8 lauryl ether)

가 (iii) CNT

가

CNT

가

1% CNT

1

가

1

3

(iv)

CNT/  
30 vacuuming (v) 121 C  
18 curing

3.2  
Fig. 3

가

(8)

CNT

16.5 cm

3 cm

4.

Table 1

(8)

(η)

(ζ)

$$\zeta = 0.5\eta$$

Fig. 4

CNT

Fig. 5

Table Parameters used for analytic prediction

Parameter		Numerical value
Carbon nanotube	Radius ( )	0.7 nm
	Length ( )	1 μm
	Young's modulus ( )	1.03 TPa
Epoxy	Shear modulus ( )	1.22 GPa
Interface	Critical shear stress (τ <sub>c</sub> )	0.2 MPa

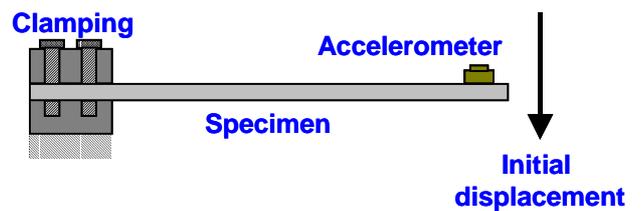
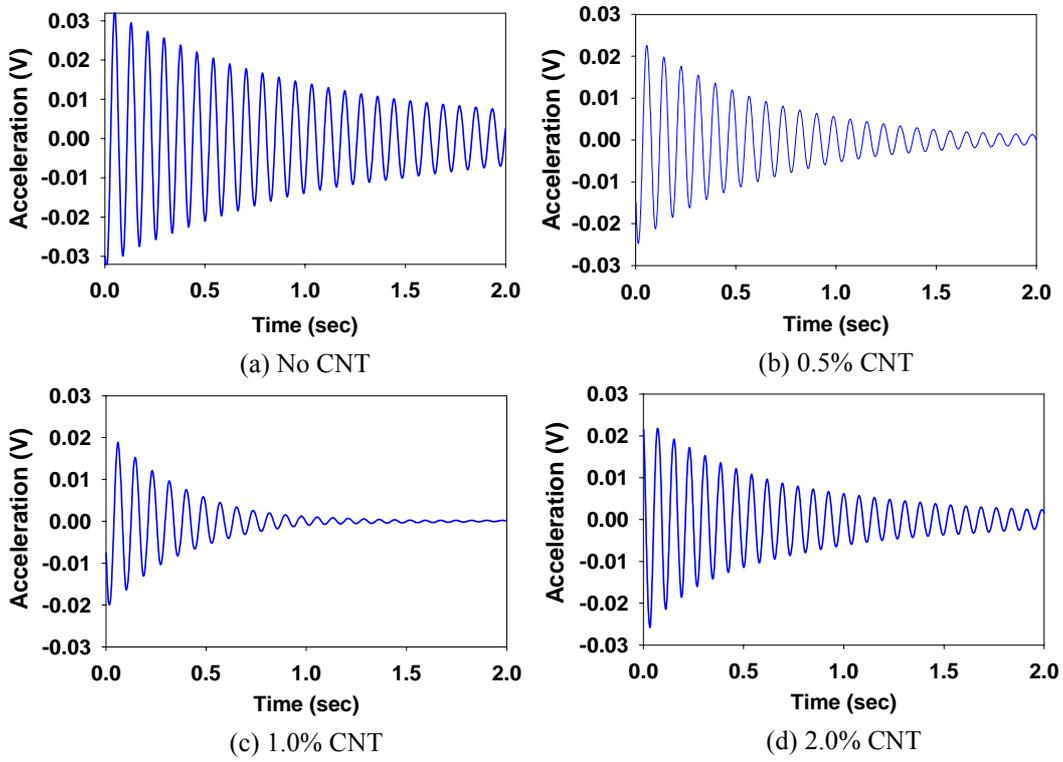
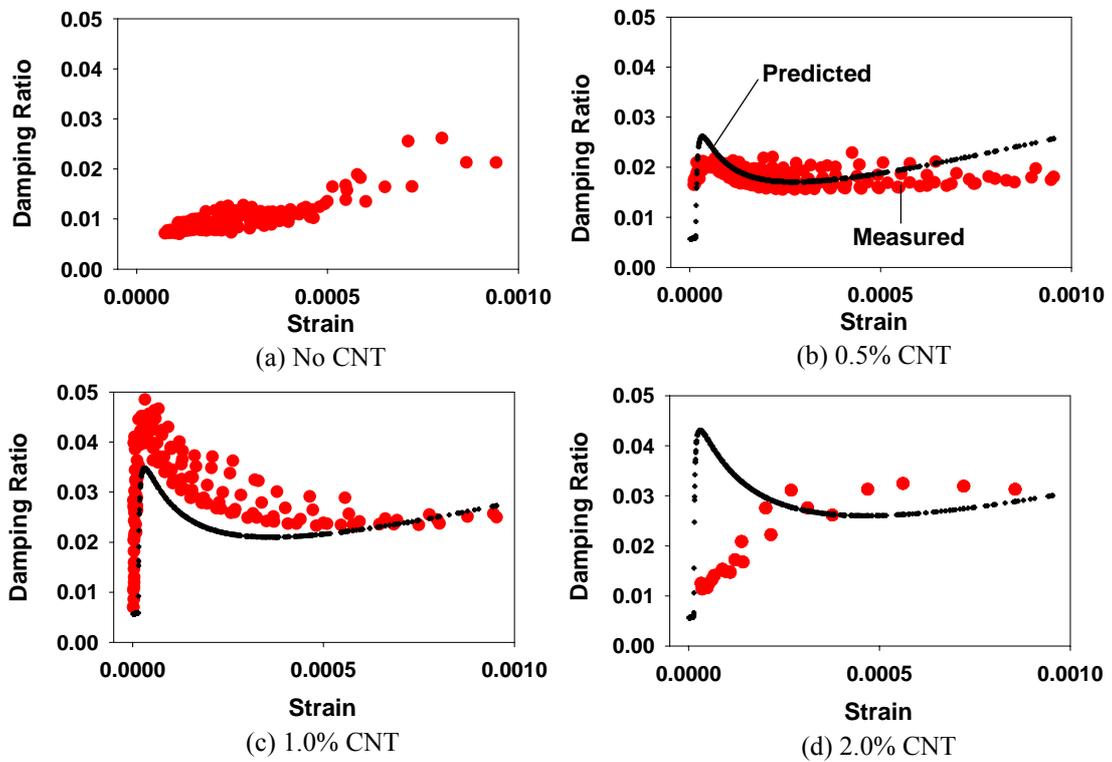


Fig. 6 Experimental setup for damping measurement



ig Measured transient response



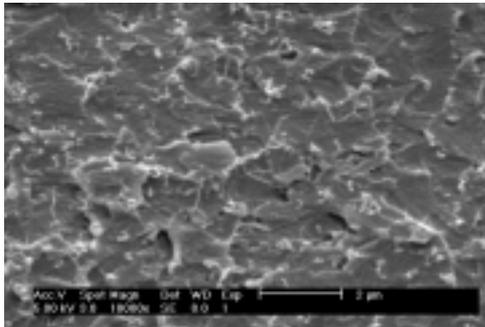
ig Damping ratio vs. strain

Figs. 4 5 CNT 가  
 CNT 가 가  
 CNT/  
 Fig. 5(a), (b)  
 Stick-Slip  
 가  
 Fig. 4  
 , CNT 가 1% Fig. 4(c)  
 CNT 가 가  
 가  
 CNT 가 1% 가  
 2% Fig. 5(d)  
 가

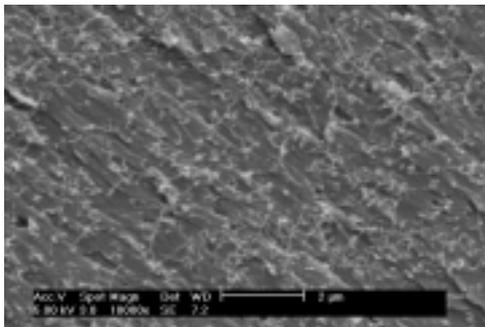
3  
 가 CNT 가  
 CNT 가  
 CNT 가  
 CNT 가  
 60% 가  
 가  
 가  
 Fig. 5  
 ( $\tau_c$ ) (7), (8)  
 Stick-Slip  
 가  
 Table 1 0.2 MPa  
 CNT

가 가 CNT  
 CNT 가  
 Fig. 6 SEM

Fig. 5  
 가 ,  
 5.  
 가  
 CNT/  
 Stick-Slip



(a) 1.0% CNT



(b) 2.0% CNT

ig SEM photos (x 10000)

CNT 가  
 가  
 CNT 가

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